

1789

Georgetown University  
America's first Roman Catholic  
institution for higher learning  
founded by Jesuits at  
Washington, D.C. 1789

1789

George Washington was wealthy  
in land but short of cash.

He borrowed £600 to travel  
from Mount Vernon to  
New York City, the site of the  
first inauguration.

Aug 26, 1789

The Assembly in France  
adapted the Declaration of  
Rights of man and  
citizen

Apr 28, 1789

Mutiny on the "Bounty"

Successful mutiny led by  
Christian Fletcher against  
Capt. William Bligh (Sep 9, 1754 -  
Dec 7, 1817) of H.M.S. "Bounty"

Bligh and 18 others were cast  
adrift in Pacific. They sailed  
3,618 mi (5,822 km) to TIMOR.

Some of the mutineers were captured.  
Others settled on PITCAIRN ISLAND

Bligh became an Admiral  
He was later governor of New South  
Wales (1805-1808)

Apr 30, 1789

Washington took the oath  
of office in New York on  
Apr 30, 1789, on the balcony  
of the United States Building  
where his statue now  
stands in front of the  
old United States Sub-Treasury  
Building on Wall Street

Congress had to be reorganized, a  
Cabinet selected, courts established,  
and an enormous war debt  
paid.

Nov-21, 1789

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North Carolina (#12)  
adopted U. S. Constitution.

June 30, 1789

The inauguration ceremonies were held in N.Y. City, when John Langdon of N.H. had the honor to administer the oath that confirmed George Washington as President of the U.S. The nation was established